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*Report on yellow fever in Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following special report on yellow fever at Santiago:

The first case of yellow fever to be recognized in this city this year occurred June 15, the subject being a civilian, an American of the lowest type, who for the last five weeks had been living in saloons on lower Enramadas street. He was taken sick on June 12, after a prolonged debauch, but the condition was not recognized until the evening of June 15, when black vomit set in. He was removed at once to the Civil Hospital, and afterwards sent to the army yellow fever hospital on the western shore of the harbor. When received in the hospital, he was *in extremis*, dying during the early morning hours of the following day. A post-mortem was held six hours after death, all the gross pathological features of the affection being present.

There is no doubt now in my mind but that the disease had existed in the town some weeks previous to this discovery. In the saloon from which this case was taken 3 individuals presented evidence and gave a striking history of attacks closely following one another that leaves little room for doubt as to the nature of the affection.

Certainly the finding of this case acted as a stimulus to find others and they were not long in succeeding, for on the next day 5 cases were removed from the army general hospital and isolated. That the diagnosis was not hasty is shown by the fact that in three days 3 of the 5 had died with positive ante and post mortem evidences of the disease. In the beginning the diagnosis was somewhat difficult, owing, perhaps, to some inexperience. The severer cases were recognized; this accounts to some extent for the higher mortality at this stage, than that succeeding.

June 17, 1 case was sent from the army general hospital; he developed black vomit in transit; this continued without intermission until June 20, when he died. As Dr. Fabricius, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, had succumbed to the disease the evening before, I held the post-mortem. The post-mortem evidences could not be mistaken.

June 19, 2 new and pronounced cases developed; they then began to appear more rapidly; on the 20th there were 5 cases; on the 21st, 3; on the 22d, 4, 2 being soldiers and 2 being women on lower Marina street; of the latter, 1 died. Cases then developed slowly, 2 to 4 per day. Until this date a total of 38 had been isolated, with more suspicious cases under observation; of these 38 there were 11 deaths, among them being Dr. Fabricius, who died just eight days after infection. He made a post-mortem on Sunday, the 18th, was taken sick on Monday night, and died on the 25th.

The foci of infection have increased almost daily. The first cases were removed from the guard house and band room in the barracks; other cases followed these from the same locality; then cases were traced to the barracks occupied by the various companies, new foci appeared in the town, 4 cases being removed from a San Basilio house, two doors below this office; several cases have also been taken from the arsenal. The military hospital is one of the greatest sources of danger, several cases, among them a hospital steward, being traced to that institution.

Disinfection was commenced as soon as positive evidence revealed that the barracks were infected and continued without intermission to this date. The system was not that used in this Service owing to the military details to be followed. I offered the use of the disinfecting

bark *Rough Rider*, and disinfected one afternoon 35 men, who went into a detention camp. The next morning nearly as many more had joined the camp without disinfection. Since then several cases have developed from this camp.

Since the development of the disease there has been considerable restlessness among the nonimmunes. Many are leaving the city, going either to the States or to other parts of the island.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Yellow fever in Santiago.*

Asst. Surg. H. B. Parker reports, July 10, that there have been 148 cases and 28 deaths from yellow fever to date.

EGYPT.

*Report of the plague in Alexandria.*

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, *June 23, 1899.*

PLAGUE BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1899.

Old cases :	
Europeans.....	6
Natives....	4
Fresh cases :	
Europeans .....	0
Natives.....	a 2
Deaths.....	0
Cured.....	0
Remaining :	
Europeans.....	6
Natives .....	6

Total cases of plague up to to-day, 39, of which 15 died and 12 were cured.

The last case was isolated on June 22.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. LOVE.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GUADELOUPE.

*Quarantine declared against Colombia.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Guadeloupe, June 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have been notified by the chief medical officer that, beginning to-day, rigorous quarantine has been declared against the United States of Colombia, and particularly against Colon, on account of yellow fever.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. AYMÉ,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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<sup>a</sup> A boy from the "Hagganeiyeh" quarter admitted as a suspicious case on the 21st instant, and recognized yesterday as a case of plague.